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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

HIDE BOUND APPLE TREES.

This term we have heard used in reference to trees—such as apple trees, for instance,—that had become old, with a thick, scaly, tight bark, and manifesting symptoms of an unhealthy condition.

We have been taught by old orchardists that, after scraping off the scaly bark, it was a good plan to slit the bark up and down in the spring of the year—deep enough to pass through the bark but not so deep as to wound the young wood.

We have no doubt that it is often a good thing to either shave the old, stiff, and dried exterior bark off, or to make the incisions as above mentioned.

We have tried it on the limbs of an old tree. These limbs had been grafted two years previous, but they did not grow thriftyly.

Noticing this in the month of June, it appeared to us, evident that one cause of the stunted and starved appearance of the graft was owing to the hard unyielding bark of the limb.

Accordingly, with a jackknife we whittled off the old and rigid bark clear down into the soft bark. Before the season was out the graft gave evident signs of relief, and the ensuing year took a good start and became a thrifty and good bearing limb.

We have been reminded of this, by reading in the number of the Horticulturist for the present month (October), a translation by "Herr Von Winterfeld," on "the so called bleeding of trees."

By this bleeding of trees, it appears they mean the cutting or dividing the bark up and down, or longitudinally, on the limbs or limb; and the writer considers this a means of inducing an earlier production of fruit.

The writer lays down the following principles in regard to this operation:—

"1. Bleeding (cutting through the bark) is an effectual method to induce bearing on the part of trees, which from their nature or age, should have already borne, but have been prevented, either from excess or deficiency of growth."

"2. The ordinary bearing of trees is hastened by this method; that is, the time required, ordinarily, for ripening the fruit is shortened. In this, care should be taken not to expect impossibilities."

"3. Those trees having little sap and a hard bark, must have these slits made close together, as near as one to every half inch of the circumference; those of a contrary description requiring only about four incisions for their entire circumference."

"4. The most favorable time for this operation is in the early spring, as soon as the leaves have unfolded, and from this time until summer. It may be performed, however, even in the latter end of fall, when the leaves are beginning to drop off. It is better that this should not be done from the middle of June to the middle of July, in order to avoid the injury that may be inflicted by insects that seek to deposit their eggs in the fresh wound."

"5. The incision must completely divide the bark without injuring the wood, though a little deviation either way will not do much injury."

"6. Trees already in bearing are rendered, by this operation, more fruitful."

"7. Stone fruited trees are not injured by the operation, as no effusion of gum follows."

More experiment and observation should be made in regard to this matter, and the results noted and published for future guidance.

A GOOD HINT.

J. J. Smith, editor of the Horticulturist, says: "We wish any hint we can offer might induce our stalwart young men who are struggling for a livelihood in towns and cities, to go forth into the country, throw off the livery of conventional life, go on the farm, and with up-rolled sleeves, seize the plough themselves, and 'greatly independent live.' The prolific bosom of mother earth has enough for all her children who will seek their supplies, for her abundance for giving does not impoverish her; and scattering her blessings but increases her means."

To this good sentiment we might also add, that not only the "stalwart," but those who are not of that description—those who are feeble, weak, and effeminate—in cities who are seeking to make up for muscular health and nervous vigor by swallowing medicines and "villainous compounds" of drugs, had better "go forth into the country," and try to regain, or obtain, something like robust health and manly strength by free exercise in the rugged folds of the field. Come, and take hold of some outdoor exercise for the sake of making a living. Then you will have an interest in it, which will give health, and strength, also, to the mind, as well as to the body. Merely exercising for the sake of health, without any other object in view, is not so productive of health, as having a personal interest in your labor—some other productive end in view, an accomplishment to be brought about, and health will come in company with the other attainments.

SELECT YOUR SEED CORN.

Now is the time to select your seed corn. By examining your field you can, as you walk along by each row, easily designate those ears which are most ripened, and which, in point of size and perfection of kernel are best, and such as you would like to raise another year. Select and secure these. The best way of saving them is to leave a few husks on as you husk, and by braiding a number of ears together, trace them together, and hang them up on a pole in some dry but airy place to dry.

When thus placed it seldom, if ever, heats, and loses its germinating powers. We have

known corn which appeared quite ripe when put into a bin, become heated, and so far lost its vitality as not to sprout and grow when planted in the following spring, thus producing a crop of disappointment and loss, instead of corn.

A little pains in this business is always rewarded with corresponding gains.

OLD ORCHARD.

Mr. Editor:—I have an orchard of 300 trees, covering about three acres. Within half-a-dozen years about 40 trees have been grafted, and are doing well; and 50 or 60 more are worth grafting. The remainder is of little value, being nearly dead.

In devising "ways and means" to bring about a better state of things, I have been thinking in this wise: Cut down at once all the worthless trees, and graft what remains. Then plow, manure and crop the ground a few years, and after renovating the soil set out young trees again.

As editors are supposed to know everything, I wish to ask you, or some of your fruit-raising correspondents, whether such a course would be advisable; if not, please point out some better way.

In beginning a nursery, it is best to plant the rows something like four feet apart, and there let the trees remain till they are budded, or to set them out much nearer, and transplant?

How long from the seed before trees will be ready to bud—from budding to transplanting—and from transplanting to bearing? YANKEE.

Minot, Oct. 1, 1856.

Note: As a general thing, a young tree of the same species does not do well when put into the place where an old one stood, unless it has rotted and returned to the soil where it fell. If you should burn the old trees and mingle the ashes with the soil, it would probably be a good thing. Nature gives us a lesson in this matter. When you cut off a woody, another kind of growth generally springs up in place of the first growth.

In raising nurseries, the best way is to raise in a seed bed, and transplant into rows four feet apart, and a foot apart in the row. Your trees do better so, but it takes more ground.

If your growth is thrifty, you can graft by splice graft, or bud, in the second or third year, and you may set out the next year after, if you wish. We have known thrifty trees bear a little in seven years from the seed; but ten years is about the average. [Ed.]

BARN CELLARS.

Mr. Editor:—It is a question with the really successful farmer, at how cheap a rate he can make a permanent improvement on his premises. A man may expend a thousand dollars on a barn which will accomplish the same for half that sum. One man will build a large house, and not seem to have any room in it, while another will build a small one which will be all room. I have been recently making a barn cellar, which for the trifling cost combined with so many conveniences, has led me to call the attention of your readers to its advantages. Many farmers are deterred from putting cellars under their barns already built, supposing it to be a difficult matter. Let us see what I did with a barn 42 by 36, and heavily timbered. With two boys and one man, in two days and a half, we raised it two feet. I then set an Irishman to digging out the depth of six feet below the sills, taking care to throw the top soil into the hog pen.

I thus had a channel about eight feet wide dug around the whole building and walled up, leaving the centre of the cellar untouched. It may be remarked here, that it cost but a trifle more to put a wall under the whole of the barn than under half of it.

On one side the manure from the cattle is deposited, which I mix with the soil from the centre of the cellar, as occasion requires. On the opposite side, next to the house, is the pig pen, into which runs the slops from the sink by an under drain; directly over this drain is a window into which weeds and other material from the garden and other places are thrown. The soil from the centre of the building is also used on this side as wanted. In a corner adjacent to the pig pen is the privy which receives its portion of soil. On another side is a tub into which a spout runs for watering the cattle. A pig-pen is also made in the building above, which communicates in the summer with the one below by way of the passage way adjacent. The whole circumference of the cellar is thus put to a good use. The whole cost of this cellar, aside from my own labor, was twenty-eight dollars, and I have secured with the aid of an industrious hog, some ten loads of manure, besides improving my field by removing the rocks the value of at least five dollars, thus nearly paying for my cellar the first year. N. T. T.

Bethel, Oct. 1856.

REMEDY FOR POISON FROM IVY.

Mr. Editor:—Having got slightly poisoned with ivy, while having, I applied some of Truett's Salt Rheum Ointment, which I found to be an immediate relief. I know this to be a safe and valuable compound for humors—having seen its good effect upon others, and experienced it myself. It will kill humors, and that without injury to the system. Publish this, if you please, as it may relieve many who are now suffering. Wm. Burns.

Upper Gloucester, Sept. 28, 1856.

APPLES FOR EXPORT. Owing to the failure of the apple crop in Europe, there is a large demand here for exportation, and at least 10,000 barrels of Newton pippins, embracing the best of the crop, will be sent out this fall. One firm here already has contracts for England to the amount of 6,000 barrels. This variety of apples has the preference over all others, though Baldwin and Russets are exported to some extent. Shipments this year have commenced early; and all the first quality fruit received in this market up to the 1st of December, of the varieties mentioned, will be readily purchased, at sea. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE FRUITS OF THE UNITED STATES IN COMPARISON.

The fourth biennial session of the North American fruit growers convened at Rochester, New York, on the 24th of September and continued three days. Twenty States were represented and the gathering was considered much the largest and most enthusiastic ever held.

Many of the most noted fruit growers were there, ready to enlighten the tyros by their large experience, while many more whose fame is with every horticulturist were still in their favorite gardens for aught we could learn. At the show of fruits, Boston and vicinity, evidently won the advantage in the item of pears, but we noticed much larger specimens of a few sorts from Western New York. The three grapes, Catawba, Isabella & Diana were shown in the highest perfection. In the latitude of New York City the former is considered the best, though the Isabella has many admirers, but in the vicinity and latitude of Boston, the Catawba fails for want of longer seasons, and the last two are indispensable. There are many growers however, who can assert that the Isabella can never be perfectly ripened in the Eastern States as far north as Massachusetts. Its cultivation is considered so uncertain that they are always placed in the most favorable aspect to receive the sun and such places, and by much protection in ripening, do they obtain fruit not ripe, but nearly sweet enough to be eatable. If such is the fact with Massachusetts, why is it that the people of this State continue to cultivate and increase this variety. More than half of the vines planted at this time are of this grape, which a large part of our farmers and city residents select with as much pertinacity as if there were no other grape in our whole catalogue. Our neighbor over the way, however, contends that his son in Boston (all sheltered by millions of brick and warmed by the smoke of a thousand chimneys) has the best grapes he ever ate anywhere, and he contends that it is as warm here as in Massachusetts, as it was, in fact, a part of that State, at a time fresh in his memory. To a man who has no idea of being outdone by his own boy in a corner not larger than a hog-pen, it is useless to renege or offer suggestions. If you could tell him that we had a grape equal to the Isabella on Long Island, (which I regret you cannot say,) that would be ripe by the second week of September, and continually grow better for six weeks as that does in that climate, even then your counsel would pass unheeded by many men, though backed by columns of affidavits.

Of the quality of the three grapes mentioned, I have recorded only one opinion, unanimous in favor of the Diana. It has, however, two failings,—the vine being hard to propagate, though a good grower when once established, and the fruit and bunch being of small or medium size. The berries are light purple, usually, though some seasons that are scarcely more colored than the sweet water. Some have erroneously supposed it to be no earlier than the Isabella, while it is in truth when grown side by side, as I have often observed, and in a dozen places the present autumn, fully one or two weeks sooner to ripen. The Clinton, still earlier is smaller and quite inferior in quality, but being very easy of cultivation, hardy and productive, has been planted largely in New York and should be in every garden in Maine. Of many other grapes, and the discussion upon them, I propose to write you at another time. Much interest was taken on this subject, and our country was pronounced, emphatically, the land of the vine, and the spirit now aroused will ere long produce varieties equal, and surpassing the best European sorts. The whole eastern continent has only one native species which was brought from Asia, and planted on the Rhine; while America has eight distinct sorts, showing that we of "Uncle Sam" have an undoubted right to "sit under our own vine," a luxury to rich and poor, of all sections, North or south. J. W. A.

Portland, Oct. 8, 1856.

HOW FRIEND SYLVESTER RAISES ONIONS.

Mr. Editor:—Will a brief part of my experience in raising onions be acceptable to you, to your Wayne friend, and the public? If so, please to give this a place in the Farmer.

I was always a great admirer of a well constructed garden; and also a great admirer of onions. For the purpose of having a good crop, I selected a place where a cow had been yarded for some time, and leveled it off with a hoe. It was about twenty feet square. I spread on it a bushel, or more, of wood ashes, a considerable part of which were particles of coal, and mixed them in with a hoe and an iron tooth rake. I made the ground very fine and level, and planted it in rows 10 inches apart, and in hills, about one-half that distance, pressing it hard, by a board which I stood upon. I had a vessel in which I put a good supply of hen dung, saturated with water, setting it in the sun so that it should become warm, and when the onions came up, I watered them with this liquid as often as needed. I stirred the earth with a hand rake, made with board nails for teeth, and kept it clear of weeds. The onions grew finely—no flies or worms intruded—and I had between fifteen and twenty bushels of as fair onions as I ever saw. I might have said they were planted on the south side of a building, where the sun prepared the soil quite early. I think, when the ground is in order, the earlier onions are planted, the better. When onions have had a similar treatment, I have seen little or no damage, at home or abroad, done by the onion beetle, in the shape of either fly or worm. One batch of manure will last a whole season, but as we are taken out of the vessel containing the manure, it should be replaced immediately, that it may not be applied when too cold. I have done with the pleasure of working an earthly garden of vegetables and flowers, but I take pleasure, as I travel about, in beholding the careful labors of others and in learning still.

Leeds, Oct. 1, '56.

II. SYLVESTER.

A MAN should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

The following is an extract from the last Report of the board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. The trials were during 1855, beginning February 1st.

The first trial was with 13 cows, and occupied 20 days. These cows gave, in twenty days, four thousand eight hundred and forty-five pounds of milk, and consumed during the same time of hay, straw, corn fodder, cob meal and carrots, \$62.52 worth, making the milk cost a little more than three cents a quart, 12.90 cents a gallon, of ten pounds.

The second trial with same cows, from February 21st, twenty days, resulted as follows:—The cows gave four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven pounds of milk, and consumed of the same kind of forage as before \$72 worth. Cost of milk the pound, a fraction over 16 19 cents, per gallon of ten lbs.

In the third trial, one new milch cow was added to the original thirteen. The fourteen gave in the next twenty days four thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven pounds of milk, and they consumed \$61 worth of the same kind of forage. Cost of milk nearly 13 cents a gallon.

In the fourth trial another new milch cow was added, thirty-eight days from calving. The fifteen gave in the next twenty days, four thousand five hundred and forty-three pounds of milk, and consumed of meadow hay and cob meal \$48.95 worth. Cost of milk 10.77 cents a gallon of ten pounds. The hay fed upon this farm contains only one-third the nutritive value of good upland hay, according to analysis by Prof. Horsford, though it is estimated as equal value to the latter.

In the fifth trial two more cows were added, making seventeen, which gave four thousand seven hundred and seventy pounds of milk, and consumed 7,887 lbs. of cut English hay, at \$15 per ton,—\$58.15. Cost of milk 12.12 cents a gallon.

From May 11th to June 13th, the cows were turned to pasture during a part of the day, and no account of their food or milk was kept.

In the sixth trial during twenty days, nineteen cows gave six thousand three hundred and eighteen pounds of milk. Fed upon grass; estimated expense \$27.17. Cost of milk 9.43 cent per pound, or a little over four cents a gallon of ten pounds.

Eighteen cows were employed in the seventh trial, and gave in twenty days, five thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds of milk, costing the same as in the last trial.

Nineteen cows gave in the eighth trial of twenty days, six thousand two hundred and twenty pounds of milk, keeping the same as in the last two trials, making the milk cost 4.37 cents per gallon.

In the ninth trial, nineteen cows gave six thousand one hundred and eighty-seven pounds of milk. Cost of keeping for the nineteen—\$27.17, making the milk cost 4.35 cents a gallon, or a little more than one cent a quart.

In the tenth trial, eighteen cows gave four thousand eight hundred and eighty-two pounds. In addition to pasturage a small quantity of corn-fodder was given. Cost of keeping \$25.74, making the milk cost 5.27 cents a gallon.

In trial eleven, twelve cows gave three thousand two hundred and eighty-four pounds. Cost of keeping \$17.16; of milk 5.23 cents a gallon. Twelve cows in this trial gave in twenty days two thousand five hundred and forty-four lbs. of milk—adding three cents a bushel for pumpkins—\$34.36, cost of milk, 9.57 cents a gallon.

Trial thirteen; twelve cows gave two thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds.—Cost of food same as in the last trial, cost of milk, 9.84 cents a gallon.

The milk given by these cows in the 13 trials of two hundred and sixty days, was sixty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine pounds, which cost \$513.14, or 8.21 cents a gallon, of ten pounds.

GROUND OATS. A late number of the American Veterinary Journal, contains the following article on the value of ground oats.

Ground oats furnish more nutriment, and keep the bowels in better condition, than when served out whole. By grinding the oats we separate them into a myriad of particles, and present them to the gastric solvents in a form calculated to secure their speedy digestion—in fact they are in a condition favorable to speedy assimilation.

Ground oats are more nutritious than whole, for the same reason that flour is more so than unground wheat.

Ground oats contain more of the nitrogenous, or flesh-making principle, than any other kind of horse food; at the same time they furnish a mixture of coarse and fine food—the husk of oats constitute the first, and meal the latter. The coarse material serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition—irritate and excite the mucous coat, and thus obviate the necessity for drastic medicine. This kind of food is decidedly the healthiest for working horses. They require, however, a certain quantity of sweet hay, in view of distending the stomach to a healthy capacity.

FALL PLOWING FOR SPRING CROPS. Last year we were on the farm of Mr. William W. Emmons, Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., says the editor of the Country Gentleman, and Mr. E. pointed out to us 8½ acres of land on which in 1852 he had a heavy crop of Indian corn was plowed in the fall, and the next spring worked with an Ide's Cultivator—without plowing—and sown to barley. The crop was over fifty bushels per acre. As soon as the barley was off, the land was plowed once, cultivated, and sown to wheat, the yield of which was forty bushels per acre. Such facts prove that the soil of the Genesee country is not so impoverished that wheat culture has to be abandoned, and the land laid down to grass as Prof. Johnston in his Notes of North America asserted.

CUTTING GRAFTS. Do not cut them in cold, frosty weather. If you do, you will find, on working them, that many will be black at heart; and the growth will be much checked the coming season.

AUTUMN EVES.

BY GEO. W. BLAKE.

Day is done, and dusky shadows climb the slopes of yonder hill, Downward in the lap of evening falls the twilight, calm and still.

In the west the twilight fades, dying in the sea of gold, Marking with its gorgeous brightness, where Sol's chariot wheels have rolled.

Clouds of purple edged with crimson catch the lingering signal ray, Then, advancing in firm phalanx, shut the portals of the day.

All is calm, and still, and quiet, save the cricket's evening song—"Card and spin," (how plain they say it), "card and spin, the eve is long."

And in-doors I hear the whirling of the ancient spinning wheel, And the voice of Lizzie singing, as she winds the flying reel.

But these labors, once so pleasing in the good old times of yore, Now in youth are getting rusty—modern ills have come the more.

One by one comes forth the star-worshiper, from the deep etherial fane, Saying, as they twinkle brightly, "little earth speak, how are you?"

We can scarcely hear your music, 'mong the larger rolling spheres, And your singing comes but faintly to our eager listening ears;

But in the loud diapason of the swiftly flying throng, Every orb contributes something to the sweet melody—song."

Gleaming through the tangled meshes of the fleecy, cloudy haze, Cynthia, queen of the bright evening, reaps a pathway 'mong the stars.

Bathed in beauty lies the landscape, sleeping in the hush of night, Every hill, and vale, and meadow, sparkles in the mellow light;

And the silvery moonbeams falling through the heavy laden trees, 'Mind me of the pleasant stories of the famed Hebrides.

Franklin, Mass., Oct. 7, 1856.

A HORSE WITH THE HEAVES.

I tried all sorts of horse powders on my patient, with no effect whatever. It is said that in a limestone country this disease is unknown, and lime water was prescribed with no apparent advantage. Some one told me to give the horse ginger, and strange to tell, I found that a tablespoonful of ginger given him for the day, in half an hour after he had eaten it; but on given it daily the effect soon ceased. It is a jockey's remedy and will last long enough to swag upon. Finally, I was advised to cut my horse's fodder and give it always wet. I pursued that course carefully, keeping the "General" tied with so short a halter that he could not eat his bedding, giving him chopped hay and meal three times a day, and never more than a bucket of water at a time.

He improved rapidly. I have kept him five years, making him a *facile*—carriage horse, saddle horse, plow and cart horse—and he bids fair to remain useful for five years to come. Keep in this way, his disease does not lessen his value for speed or labor, a single dollar.

When the boy grew careless, and give him dry hay, he informs me of it in a few days by the peculiar cough I have mentioned; but sometimes for six months together, no indication of disease is visible, and he would pass for a sound horse with the most knowing in such matters. There is no doubt that clover hay, probably because of its dust, often induces the heaves. Stable keepers, with us, refuse it altogether for this reason.

Many suppose that the wind of the horse is affected by the heaves, so that fast driving at any time will, as we express it, put him out of breath. With my horse, it is not so. When the "General" was at the worst, rapid driving, when just from the stable, would increase his difficulty, but a mile or two of moderate exercise would dissipate the symptoms entirely. We have, occasionally, what are called wind-broken horses, which are nearly worthless for want of wind. They can never be driven rapidly without great distress, and frequently give out entirely by a few miles of driving. This is thought to be a different disease. The "General" case, I suppose, a fair example of the heaves.

I have no doubt that regular feeding with chopped and wet fodder, and exclusion of dust from hay fed to other animals in the same stable, would render many horses now deemed almost worthless, and which manifestly endure great suffering, equally valuable for most purposes, with those that are sound. [Indians Farmer.]

SIT UPRIGHT.

"Sit upright! sit upright, my son!" said a lady to her son, George, who had formed a wretched habit of bending whenever he sat down to read. His mother had told him that he could not breathe right unless he sat upright. But it was no use; bend over he would, in spite of all his mother could say.

"Sit upright, Master George!" cried his teacher, as George bent over his copy book at school. "If you don't sit upright, like Master Charles, you will ruin your health, and possibly die of consumption."

This started Master George. He did not want to die, and he felt alarmed. So after school he said to his teacher:—"Please, sir, explain to me how bending over when I sit can cause me to have the consumption?"

"That I will, George," replied his teacher, with a cordial smile. "There is an element in the air called oxygen, which is necessary to make your blood circulate, and to help it purify itself by throwing off what is called carbon. When you stoop you cannot take in a sufficient quantity of air to accomplish these purposes; hence, the blood remains bad, and the air cells in your lungs inflame. The cough comes on. Next the lungs ulcerate, and then you die. Give the lungs room to inspire plenty of air, and you will not be injured by stooping. Do you understand the matter now, George?"

"I think I do, sir, and I will try to sit upright hereafter," said George.

EXERCISE, WORK, HEALTH.

A WORD TO FARMERS' GIRLS. In some recent words of encouragement to farmers' boys—boys how we love them, and why shouldn't we, since half the hopes of the country rest in them, and we have a prodigiously long row of our own—we intimated that we might thereafter find space to say something for the girls, on whom rests the other half of our hopes, more especially for farmers' daughters. We can now only fulfill that promise by renewing it, as we have sometimes been obliged to pay old notes by giving new ones, and expect to be again, unless our readers are pretty prompt with us; but still we have a few present words for the country girls, and if there should be any future words they will find them.

With regard to boys, all would agree that they should grow up healthy, strong, robust, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, inhaling at least a quart of heaven's elixir at every breath, and that any education which does not produce this result is miserably defective. All would agree that in addition to their school education, which at best is little more than a preparation of the mind to acquire knowledge, boys should read, investigate, treasure up useful information, become intellectual—should be able to work, willing to work, never for a moment giving in to the ridiculous notion that labor is disagreeable or dishonorable, but yet intelligent enough to be able to choose their own employment, and not be restricted to a single kind of labor, as all would agree that boys should grow up to reverence their Maker, to respect their superiors, to conciliate inferiors, to live and let live, take care of No. 1, and get to be large-hearted. With a body strong enough to labor at anything, a mind adequate to direct labor advantageously, and a heart to use both for the best purposes, what could not a boy do when he has grown a man? He could take care of himself and a few more if necessary. Certainly he could.

But we have not yet learned why the girls do not need very much the same things—good health, strong mind, and kind heart. If the city misses and their mothers have it, that narrow shoulders, shallow chests, and crooked forms artificially concealed, are better; if a thimble full of air is enough for them to inhale at once; if common prudence is vulgarity in their estimation, what then? Why have we lived long enough to know that it would be utterly in vain for us to battle away at their fashionable follies. But we have a good deal of faith in the country girls; we do not believe their mothers will be against us; and we tell them, with some sort of expectation that our counsels will be heeded, to turn the pastures when they get out of school; to jump the fences, and laugh loud enough not to disturb the neighboring villages; to knock off brother Sammy's or cousin Billy's cap so good naturedly as to make him laugh loud enough to stretch his very ribs; to pick the delicious berries, and disappoint father and mother with a treat for tea that they did not expect; to do all sorts of innocent things that make girls strong and active. It does a young lady no harm to be strong—she need not use her strength to flog her brother or her future husband, but it is well enough to have it. What an idea is this, so common among us, that a woman, in order to be engaging or interesting, must be a frail, weakly thing? Ideas are potent, and that false idea is doing more in our country to deteriorate the race, than a hundred wise men can say to counteract its influence. To farmers' daughters, we say, scout such an idea. Put it away as you would poison. What, must everybody, and everything else—your father, your brother, the very animal on the farm, be valued for being healthy, vigorous, agile, but you only for being a sickly, puny, half-developed being? It is absurd; and again we say, run, jump, tumble down if you can't help it, and then get up again; ride horseback, on a good side-saddle if you have it, but ride at all events, learn to manage a horse, and if you should learn how to saddle and harness one, no harm would be done; above all things, help your mothers about their work, and do it so cheerfully, that every turn you take will do you good. Nothing is better than house work to develop and mature the female form physically, and remember that whatever may be your lot in life, you will never be fit to have the charge of a house, unless you know what it is to be done in it, and how to do it. Health, strength, agility, is just as necessary for you as for your brother; and the way to get them is much the same for you as for him—play, frolic, out-door exercise, riding horseback, suitable work, anything that brings all your muscles into use, and makes you breathe unrestrainedly a great deal of pure air.

Knowledge too is as necessary for your sex as for ours. In addition to your school education, read. Do not read too long at once. Read sitting erect. We do not want you to grow crooked. To suffer yourself to grow crooked is to lay the foundation for ill-health as well as ill looks. Do not read in a light that makes your eyes ache. We do not want your eyes to become prematurely dim. If you read trash, we are sorry, because it takes up your time for reading something useful. Read such works as you would like a younger brother to read, who you hope will become a sensible, intelligent, good man. What a ridiculous idea, that a woman should be pretty, but needs not to know much. We can see no reason in the world why she should not be strong in health and in mind. Her education should indeed have reference to beauty, because this is in itself a boon, and more especially because the very means which promote it, tend to higher ends—health, strength, usefulness, happiness, longevity. The romping, riding, running, reading, thinking, trying to be helpful and useful, which we have commanded, all tend to give you beauty—not a mere fictitious beauty, which falls to few and may perish in an hour—but the beauty of health, of intelligence, of ability to discharge all of woman's duties.

To say that women should be as reverent as angels, as conciliating, as kind-hearted, and as large-hearted, would sound strange. In all these things and in whatever is polite, refined, tasteful, more is generally demanded of her, though we think wrongfully. In religious sensibility and moral goodness, in benevolence and refinement, we are not to demand that the daughters of our country should be better than we of the other sex ought to be, but we may ask them to set their standard for becoming much better than we are. [How Loom and Anvil.]

FALL TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS.

As soon as the heavy frosts come to kill the tops, they should be cut and removed to the sty, or to the compost heap. The surface of the beds, which has become hard, and perhaps weedy, should now be thoroughly scarified with the hoe, or forked over, taking care not to injure the crowns. About the last of the month, spread on a heavy coating of stable manure, at least a half cord to every two square rods. The rains will carry down this fertilizing properties to the roots, and give them great strength and vigor for an early start in the Spring. If near the shore, where marsh mud is accessible, a coating of this, one inch thick, in addition to the manure, will do good service. We have also found it an excellent plan to cover the beds with sea-weed or old hay during the winter. The roots keep active longer before the ground closes up; the ground does not freeze so deep, and starts sooner in the Spring. The mulch of course needs to be removed as soon as the Winter is over. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and can be had in its perfection only by high manuring. This we believe will pay, whether the bed have been thoroughly prepared or not.

The RUBBARD plantation needs much the same treatment, and so far as our observation goes, is as much benefited by salt as asparagus. It would probably be killed sooner by an excessive application, but it thrives well on a compost of marsh mud, and comes out strong and vigorous from a Winter mulch of sea-weed. Old plants should be dug around, and the earth removed a foot in depth, and the places supplied with rich compost, or stable manure. The roots be divided every third year. Larger and more vigorous stalks will be produced.

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

THE STATE SHOW.

The second annual Exhibition and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society commences in Portland, on Tuesday next, 21st, and will continue through the week. Should the weather be propitious there will be a good show.

We believe this will be the case for two reasons: 1st, The people of Portland have made excellent arrangements for it. The Committee of Arrangements have been indefatigable in their labors to prepare the grounds for the reception of stock, and the halls for manufactured articles. The grounds are in the western part of the city, on Bramhall's hill—and enclosed with a fence 12 feet high. An excellent track has been graded, half a mile in extent, and very level. Well enclosed stalls for horses; and, also, pens for cattle, sheep and swine; seats for ladies, and those who wish to occupy them; tents for the officers and reporters; booths for refreshments; and other fixtures necessary for such an occasion.

In the city, four large, and convenient halls have been engaged, and connected together by bridges, in which will be exhibited specimens of crops and fruits, dairy products, implements of husbandry, machinery, manufactures by hand, and manufactures by machinery, jewelry, millinery, and specimens of the fine arts in their various departments, and among them, all a large collection of curious articles from Japan, gathered together by Lieut. Preble, who was connected with Commodore Perry's expedition, will, by the kindness of the Lieut., be placed on exhibition. These articles consist of tools and household furniture used by the people of Japan, and will give one a good idea of life in that part of the world.

The second reason why we anticipate a fine display, is from the fact that many farmers are preparing to bring forward the best of stock, and many mechanics and manufacturers are making application for space in which to place their articles for exhibition.

The Railroad corporations have very liberally reduced their rates of fare to persons, stock, and on articles going to the show, so that it seems that every facility that could be devised for the accommodation of the public has been obtained. Through the aid of further liberality on the part of the Portland people, the trustees have been enabled to offer further premiums for the trial of young trotting horses, for which see our advertising columns. This trial will come off on Saturday, the duties of the other days of the week having been allotted before the trustees were enabled to offer premiums of this class.

The farmers and mechanics and working classes of Maine, have now offered them a fine opportunity to come forward and meet each other in this most useful of all contests. The peaceful and quiet contest of an exhibition of skill in their various callings, trades and occupations. An exhibition by which they can mutually give and receive knowledge—an exhibition by which they can unite like children of one family, like a band of brothers and sisters—learn each other's welfare—reciprocate kind sentiments, and strengthen the bonds of state brotherhood, which will be as lasting as life.

Entries may be made with the Secretary, City Hall, Portland, until Tuesday morning next, or left at the Maine Farmer Office, Augusta, until Monday noon.

FRIENDS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Will find, in another column of this paper, a notice of the Teachers' Institute for Kennebec County, to be held in Waterville during the week commencing Oct. 27th.

Institutes have already been held, this season, in many of the counties, under the direction of Mr. Craig, State Superintendent of Schools, assisted by a corps of accomplished teachers. We are happy to know that they have been quite generally attended, and have been conducted in a manner to give entire satisfaction to those who have been interested in them.

Inasmuch as such ample opportunities of self-improvement are to be offered soon to the common school teachers of our county, we express the desire that they will be improved by a large number of the young men and women engaged now in teaching, or who propose to teach during the year.

We copy from the Farmington "Chronicle" a part of its notice of the Institute for Franklin County recently held in Phillips:

"The number in attendance at the opening exercises of the Institute, was confined chiefly to our own town, but on each succeeding day teachers and friends from adjoining towns came in, until the class was enlarged to one hundred and nine members.

Each exercise of the Institute was conducted in an easy, familiar and interesting manner, evincing on the part of teachers, great thoroughness, ability of adaptation to the capacity of others, indomitable energy, and untiring perseverance. The zeal with which they engaged in their respective duties, and the high standard of action; and such as insure success in any sphere of action; nor was it long confined to teachers, but a corresponding earnestness was generated among the members of the class, and a thirst for knowledge awakened, which we trust will be satisfied by no meager attainments.

Evening Lectures relating to educational topics, were delivered by Mr. Northrup during the entire session of the Institute. They were replete with thought and illustration, and presented in an impressive manner.

Much interest was added to the evening exercises, by rehearsals from Mr. Russell, who proved himself not only a proficient in the science of elocution, but master of his profession.

The superior qualifications of Mr. Denton are well known in this State, and New England generally, to elicit remark. He received a liberal patronage.

We are happy in saying that the well directed efforts of this board of teachers, have given a fresh impulse to the cause of education in this place, and we trust they have also in others, and which we feel assured will not be allowed to diminish, till our much loved State shall rise to that dignity among her sister States, in point of education, which she has long enjoyed in other respects."

THE BOTS AND PRYOR DUEL. This affair, the particulars of which will be found in our items of Washington news, originated from the publication of an article in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, derogatory to the character of the Hon. John M. Bots, father of the challenging party.

The challenge being accepted, Washington was fixed upon as the place of meeting, and every precaution taken to make the police—with the Union of Wednesday was to publish the correspondence of the parties.

THE CATTLE SHOWS.

We have not been able to attend the Cattle Shows this fall. We were present on a tour on Tuesday at the South Kennebec show at Gardiner, and about as long at the Kennebec Co. show, on Thursday, at Rockfield. It seems to us to have been rather singular that the three shows of the three Societies in this county, should have all been held in one and the same week.

As a general thing, we find from reports published in the several papers, the show of stock and articles, have this year, been very good; but not so great in number as last year.

We extract the following from the Eastern Mail, in reference to the show of the North Kennebec Society:

"The display of neat cattle has been emphatically the best the Society has ever made. Ozen especially have given evidence of the great improvement resulting from competition in this class of stock. Town teams from Winslow, Fairfield and Waterville, as they stood in long lines side by side, might safely compete with any similar show in the county.

The show of cows and young cattle was not large, but embraced some very good animals; among the juveniles being some that need not be ashamed to be seen along side Mr. Burleigh's town steers or Mr. Wheeler's 'Fremont,' though these were conspicuous among the attractions.

The show of horses was not large to-day, as Wednesday is the day more particularly devoted to this class of stock.

There were but few good sheep, and we think some of the very best flocks were not represented. A permanent market price of two to three dollars for lambs will in time secure more attention to sheep raising, and the sheep which were sold were independent of the Fair by Messrs. Wells and Gage, excited much curiosity. With what advantage they can be introduced to N. England husbandry remain to be seen. Of ewes there was a fine display—as the reports of committees who viewed the show.

The trial of drawing oxen gave unusual interest, and was conducted in a very satisfactory manner—showing some good specimens of training as of hauling. This trial closed the day.

SECOND DAY. Yesterday, the second day, was devoted mainly to the exhibition of articles at the tent. Here the display was not very extensive, but such as indicated a good degree of interest in this department.

The address, by Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Waterville, was one of more than marked excellence; sensible and logical, and full of the poetry of philosophy. Only three riders entered to compete for the premium, Messrs. Ann Gutchell, Adeline Low, and Caroline Gutchell; a fourth Miss Sarah Johnson, joining the company by invitation. The committee awarded the three premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5 in order, to Misses Caroline Gutchell, Adeline Low and Ann Gutchell, and tendered a fourth of five dollars, to Miss Johnson. The several trials of speed of horses, which occupied the entire afternoon, were well conducted, and among the very first matches we ever saw. The judging committee were very successful in managing to have everything understood, and to avoid complaint or dissatisfaction.

THIRD DAY. Thursday, the third and last day of the exhibition has been equally as favorable as the first and second.

One of the leading attractions to-day was the Freeman's parade, composed of Victor Campbell, No. 1 of Kendall's Mills, and Waterville No. 3.

The exhibition of ladies' horsemanship excited the usual interest, and though the number of riders was small, their performances elicited much admiration. Only three riders entered to compete for the premium, Messrs. Ann Gutchell, Adeline Low, and Caroline Gutchell; a fourth Miss Sarah Johnson, joining the company by invitation. The committee awarded the three premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5 in order, to Misses Caroline Gutchell, Adeline Low and Ann Gutchell, and tendered a fourth of five dollars, to Miss Johnson. The several trials of speed of horses, which occupied the entire afternoon, were well conducted, and among the very first matches we ever saw. The judging committee were very successful in managing to have everything understood, and to avoid complaint or dissatisfaction.

THE ENTIRE AVAIL OF THE EXHIBITION HAVE BEEN \$900.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The show of neat stock and horses, this year, at Rockfield, is represented as being very excellent. That of swine very good—that of sheep not so numerous, but very fair.

The articles in the hall were excellent, but the hall could have held more than was exhibited. The exhibition of butter was very good indeed, that of cheese, fair but not very them.

We are told that the trotting exhibited good speed, and that the riding on the last day was very interesting, but have received no particulars as yet. We are sorry to say that some dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Society, on account of location. The people of Rockfield, where the show is located, have fenced in a good field and made a good track, and we hope that any undue local feeling will subside, and harmony be restored.

SOUTH KENNEBEC.

The show of cattle and of swine were better than formerly, indeed the swine department seems to have taken a new start here. We saw some very fine oxen, and the hauling machine was spirited and well contested. A few excellent milch cows were upon the ground. Wm. S. Grant, Esq., of Farmingdale, enriched the show by his herd of full blood Durham's and full blood Jersey stock. The poultry department was very good but not numerous.

In the hall, we found a variety of very excellent articles, but for some reason or other the manufacturers did not come out as they ought to have done.

In the fruit department we found good specimens of grapes and apples, but the light crop this year gives a reasonable excuse for not filling up the space allotted to them.

We were informed that there were 110 entries of horses, which made their display on the second day.

HALF MILE HEATS.

I. Wakefield's R. G.—1:42: 1.31.

F. L. McGowan's S. M.—1:42: 1.31.

Ed. Wakefield's black

colt, 3 years old—2:05: 2.08.

D. Wakefield's B. G.—1:52: 1.39.

The trotting was quite spirited and exciting.

The riding match is represented as being very exciting. The premiums were awarded to:

Miss L. A. Wakefield, aged 12 years.

Miss Sarah E. Keizer, aged 10 years.

Miss Emma Atwood, aged 10 years.

Miss Flora Nickerson, aged 14 years.

Mrs. Almira Osgood.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Thomaston Journal in speaking of the Show of this Society says:—

"The only drawback upon this exhibition, was a very heavy rain on the first day. But the second was fair, and the third peculiarly pleasant. As the matter for exhibition were, by the published arrangements, to be brought in the early part of the first day, the rain kept back many things that would otherwise have been added to the list of things that were exhibited. But there was nevertheless, a goodly collection. The proceedings designed to fill up three days, having been pressed into two, the orderly course of proceedings as designed and previously advertised, was of course somewhat deranged. The show, too, which was set apart for an exhibition of works of taste and ornament, and whatever might properly be considered as belonging to the Ladies Department, (butler and cheese excepted) was entirely too restricted for the crowd, that continually thronged it.

For some reason the trial of skill in riding did not take place.

There were some farming tools, but nothing to boast of in that line. There were the usual fountains of the dairy—some very fine butter, and some pretty good cheese—some buncom squashes, and cabbages, with other vegetables. The whole was set apart for an exhibition of considerable quantity, that was uncommonly large and well ripened. There were good specimens of wheat and other grains.

THE CATTLE SHOWS.

And then there were fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, and grapes. Mr. Currier of Wadsworth, had a table spread with a fine assortment of these things. Mr. Herbert, of Bristol, exhibited some fine bunches of grapes, in the cultivation of which he has a good deal of skill; and it was his partner that bedecked that pyramid of beautiful flowers, which adorned the Ladies' Hall.

An address was delivered by Dr. Baxton of Warren, and is highly spoken of.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Bro. Edes says of this Society that the storm of Wednesday had the effect to keep away many that would have otherwise attended. Notwithstanding, the show of horses and neat stock was large and quite creditable to the farmers of the County—indeed, in some respects, it is doubtful whether it could be beaten anywhere. The plowing was creditable to the performers.

He says:—
"On the whole, from the multitude present to witness the Exhibition, and from the zeal manifested by members of the Society, we are inclined to think the Show has been as good a one as could be expected under the circumstances, and that it will result to the benefit of our thriving county."

THE ELECTIONS. During the past week elections have been held in Connecticut, Delaware and Florida.

The returns from the Connecticut election, held on Monday, are conflicting—both Democrats and Republicans claiming the advantage. At the time of writing this paragraph, (Saturday morning) the following despatches comprise the latest intelligence:—

HARTFORD, Oct. 8. Official returns have been received from 113 towns in which elections were held on Monday, nearly all that voted. These official returns show 58 towns for Buchanan to 35 for Fremont; two are equally divided. 5. Fremont gains 23 towns, and Buchanan 14. The gains on the popular vote ensure this State for Fremont by a large plurality.

HARTFORD, Oct. 8. (From the Courant.) One hundred and twenty-six towns heard from. 55 for Fremont; two are equally divided. 5. Fremont gains 23 towns, and Buchanan 14. The gains on the popular vote ensure this State for Fremont by a large plurality.

At the election in Delaware, held on Tuesday, for choice of assessors and inspectors, the Democrats carried Newcastle county by 550 majority; Kent, 450; and Sussex, 500.

A despatch from Charleston gives the following information concerning the election in Florida:—

Returns from the Florida election indicate that the Americans have carried Duval county by 182 majority, and the Democrats Escambia county by 25 majority.

The Pennsylvania election is to take place on the 14th inst.

THE UNDER SEA TELEGRAPH.

The great undertaking of connecting Great Britain with the United States by a telegraph laid across the bottom of the Atlantic ocean is partially completed. It will be seen, by reference to our news columns, that the sinking of the cable from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, 85 miles, is finished, and communication is now made between the two points as easily and as speedily as if the cable was all the way on dry land.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS. You will see by our advertising columns, that George R. Davis & Brothers, of Portland, are agents for the works published by Saxton & Co. These are valuable works. Those who attend the Fair at Portland next week will have a good opportunity to step in and purchase a few of these works. A few dollars laid out in this way will afford you amusement and instruction during the coming long winter evening's that will do you good as long as you live.

HEWES, NOT POWERS. Some how or other a blunder was made by us last week, noticing the "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel." Instead of Milton F. Powers & Co., of Boston, being the agents, it is Milton F. Hewes & Co. We renew our recommendation of this work. If you have a family and four dollars, be sure and get it for them to read.

MORE BEANS AT YOUR SERVICE. Mr. Nathaniel Mayhew, of Jefferson, has left at our office a stalk of the Pea Bean, which he raised this season, on which are 143 pods. Can you do better on bean pods than that?

FOUR EARS TO A STALK. Mr. Levi Hicks, of this city, has left at our office two stalks of corn of the popping variety, which has four ears each. The ears are long, straight, and well filled.

DR. PRESCOTT. Our worthy friend, Dr. Prescott, of the Winthrop Water Cure, who has been absent nearly a year in Louisiana, and other regions on the Mississippi, arrived home last week. The fever and ague, which he contracted, and gave him a pretty good shaking, and leaves him rather shadowy, but the braising air of a down-east winter will tone him up again.

THANKSGIVING DAY. The time for this good old fashioned New England festival is rapidly approaching. Beside George Wells, the Governors of Missouri and Maryland have appointed the 20th of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving. The observance of this festival is fast becoming general throughout the Union.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER. We find the following item in a Boston exchange:—
Carl Clifford, a New York man, being a fugitive from justice, having fled from London, where he is charged with having counterfeited the water marks of the Bank of England notes. When arrested he was at work engraving a counterfeit 50 shilling note on the Rockville Bank, of Rockville, Maine.

We think there must be some mistake in the name of the Maine Bank mentioned. The nearest approach to it is the Rockland Bank.

FRUIT FROM MR. ADAMS. We acknowledge the receipt of specimens of apples and pears, from J. W. Adams, Esq., Nurseryman, Portland. We will examine and give further notice of them next week.

FIRE IN PORTLAND. About four o'clock Thursday morning, fire was discovered in the brick building corner of Fore street, and Union wharf occupied by Geo. Grant & Co., and others. It had progressed so far, that nearly all the contents, with the building, were burned. The following is a list of the sufferers:—
Grant & Co., coffee and spice grinders. They were insured for \$9000, which will cover their loss.

Jedediah Gaffney, grain dealer. His machinery was totally spoiled, and about \$500 worth of grain burned. Loss \$2400. Insured \$1000.

S. T. Fowler, turner. His goods were mostly saved, but in a damaged state. No insurance.

The building was owned by Capt. Thomas McLellan. Not insured. [Argus.]

BEAR SHOT BY A LADY. Miss Philbrick, a lady residing in Piscataquis county, having been out for a walk, and a trap set for them. The morning after the trap was set it had disappeared, and a trail was observed showing which way it had gone. Miss P. procured her rifle and started in pursuit, and was not long in overtaking him with all his paraphernalia. A shot from the rifle terminated his existence, and Miss Philbrick had the satisfaction of receiving a good price for the "pelt," in addition to the bounty allowed by the State.

[Portland Advertiser.]

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS.

New York. After several silver dollars had been picked from the ground pole at the cattle show in Pittsfield, Mass., a silver watch said to be worth \$16, was tied to the pole. Scores tried in vain to win this. At last a little German boy of Pontonau, named Weydman, climbed up like a bear-cub. When within five feet of the watch, he looked at it steadily for a moment, and giving three leaps, in which he seemed to loose the hold of the pole entirely, he clutched the prize and laid back, amid tumultuous applause. It was found that his hands were soiled, but as this was deemed fair play, he was allowed to keep the watch, and afterwards won another in the same way.

The Copy Right Question. Several enterprising book publishers in Canada have issued editions of Dred. Mrs. Stowe's new novel. As Mrs. Stowe has taken out a copy-right for the book both in this country and in England, it becomes an interesting question whether the publication by the Canadian bookellers is not in violation of law. The agent of the copyright proprietors have forbidden the sale of these editions, and are taking steps to have the matter settled. The editions were published at Montreal, Toronto, and London, C. W.

Installing Services. The Rev. Mr. Hodge, recently from Providence, but who has been invited to the charge of the First Church (Unitarian) in Brooklyn, preached his introductory sermon on Sunday last. His subject in the forenoon was the duty of the ministry. In the afternoon the subject of his sermon was the duty of the society. The church was crowded, and the services are said to have been highly interesting and appropriate.

Steamboat Explosion. New York, October 7. An explosion occurred yesterday near Haverstraw, North River, on board the steamer Essex Smith, on her passage to Albany. The engineer and two firemen were so badly scalded that neither of them can survive.

Bounty Land Warrants. During September there were received at the pension office 2500 bounty land applications; 15,483 were examined or re-examined, and 6555 warrants were issued, to satisfy which will require \$327,770 acres of land. The total number of applications received is 258,100; issued 173,800; warrants issued 172,911; quantity of land required 20,758,510 acres. The total number of claims examined up to 30th ult. amounted to 257,000.

Crops in Texas. The Texas sugar crop is said to be a failure in some parts of the State, while the cotton crop will be better than last year.

Naturalization in New York. It is stated in the New York papers that at Tammany Hall, four clerks are constantly employed in making out naturalization papers, and that for several days past the number naturalized in that city has averaged eight hundred per day.

Heavy Verdict. Dr. R. L. Cowper of Murfreesboro, N. C., has recovered twenty-five thousand dollars damages from the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in a collision on that road in February, 1855.

Flour Mills Burnt. Buffalo, Oct. 8. The Queen City Mills, at Black Rock, owned by Hiram Smith, were burnt last evening, together with a large amount of stock. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$40,000.

Ships laid up. The following steamships owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, are at present laid up, viz: The Star of the West, Northern Light, Prometheus, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Vanderbilt, (new) and North Star.

The Potato Crop. The Calais Advertiser gives the following and account of the potato crop in Eastern Maine: "From all accounts the potato crop has been damaged more by the rot this year than ever before since it first made its appearance, and the crop will be shorter. We hear of whole fields of four and five acres not yielding a single bushel. This is more extraordinary the case on low wet lands. Many farmers say they will not get as many as they planted."

Proposal to Divide New York City. A proposal was made a day or two since in the New York Board of Aldermen, in favor of taking measures to divide the city into two separate Municipal Governments.

Frauds at Albany. The Albany correspondent of the New York Times says that one of the clerks in the Comptroller's office of that city who has decamped, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the State in the sum of \$22,000. His defaulting is said to have commenced in 1853, but in the past nine months he has abstracted about \$12,000. He has used a portion of the money in bets upon the result of the election.

First Moose. Mr. Benjamin Wiggins of Bangor, and Mr. Parker of Vassie, have returned from a hunting excursion to Long Pond and vicinity, bringing a fine Moose, the first of the season, besides deer and other game. The moose is understood to be a trophy of Mr. Wiggins's skill as a marksman.

Curiosity. It is said that a company of Yankees in Russia are making a million dollars per year on a contract for keeping the Moscow railway in repair. The Grand Duke Constantine having distinguished visitors, asked his chamberlain if he had shown them all the sights, and having answered in the affirmative, said, laughing—"Then go and show them the American contract, which is decidedly the greatest curiosity that can be exhibited in any country."

Fire in Pembroke. A blacksmith's shop owned by Mr. Sinclair and a two story dwelling house owned by Mr. Small, in Pembroke, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last.

Great Revenue Seizure. On Thursday night Messrs. George Fossenden and Joshua M. Waterhouse, Night Constable House Inspectors, of Portland discovered and seized, on board a vessel recently from Cuba, about 50,000 Cigars and eight cases of gin.

Suspension. The Astor and Globe Mutual Insurance Company, and the International Stock Insurance Company, of New York, suspended business Oct. 10, on account of alleged losses. There is but little prospect of the resumption of business by either.

Violent Tempest. We were visited on Monday night last by a violent tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Phoenix Rock was struck in several places. Two water conductors, one near Mr. Anger's store and one near Mr. Field's were shattered in pieces. The invisible fluid entered several tenements on Phoenix Rock, breaking glass, but doing no damage. It entered old fellows lodge, while the O. F.'s were in session—and the conclusion was so great that the members thought they were struck on the head, and it was some time before they could convince themselves to the contrary. [Belmont Free Press.]

The Florida Indian War. The Philadelphia Evening Journal is informed that extensive preparations are being made for the prosecution of the war against the Seminole Indians during the coming winter. General Harney is to take command of the troops, which are to be largely increased with infantry, artillery, and volunteer troops. It is also stated that "Juniper," the great chief of the Arkansas Seminoles, will try to induce "Bowlegs" to emigrate to the West. If he cannot he will join the American Army with four or five hundred of his tribes.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 9. The President and suite, accompanied by the Mayor of Portsmouth, and other gentlemen, were on board the Wabash this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. When passing the navy yard the President was greeted with the usual salute. It is expected the Wabash will sail this afternoon.

The party given last evening by Com. Newton, at the navy yard, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by the officers of the Wabash, and sloop-of-war Vandall, together with the elite of Portsmouth.

SECONG DISPATCH. When the President and suite arrived at the steamer Wabash, in our lower harbor, the yards were manned by the crew, and nine cheers given for his Excellency. Salutes were then exchanged between Fort Constitution and the frigate. The distinguished party were received by Commodore Paulding with all honor.

A collection was served, after which the Mayor of this city, and other citizens who had accompanied the President on board, paid their farewell adieu, and the President and suite returned to the city, highly gratified with their visit to the Wabash, which is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever seen in these waters.

At quarter past 5 o'clock this P. M., the frigate weighed anchor and steamed slowly out to sea.

A large number of gentlemen and ladies had collected in and about Fort Constitution, to witness a scene which has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in this country—that of the President of the United States embarking in a frigate upon a sea voyage.

When the frigate passed the fort, Sergeant Devereux fired a salute, and three hearty cheers for the President were given by the people on shore. Immediately the rigging of the frigate was manned, and the guns were returned with tremendous effect. Three more from the shore were answered by the frigate, and a single gun answered the salute from the fort.

The speed of the Wabash increased as she left the harbor, and the unanimous wishes of our people for a pleasant and safe voyage to her distinguished passenger, accompanied her.

The President expressed himself extremely gratified with his visit here. The greatest attentions have not only been paid him by our City Government, but by the people of all parties, who seem to feel honored by his visit.

The President was accompanied on all his trips by Marshal Hooper, of the District of Columbia, and by Messrs. Alanson Tucker, Geo. W. Tilden, Edward H. House of Boston, and his private secretary.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 7. A Matamoros correspondent of the Herald furnishes a detailed account of the movements of Vidauri in northern Mexico. Vidauri directed the removal of Comonfort from the position of President's substitute, on the ground that he had violated the plan of Ayutla, in endeavoring to render all the States subject to central rule. He also demanded the inauguration of Juan Alvarez as President pro tem, until the new constitution then under discussion, should be formally passed by Congress, and promulgated. Comonfort denying these positions, Vidauri openly defied his authority, and threatened to use force to enforce it if necessary. He has managed, in the meantime, to chastise the Camanches in Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, without aid from the general government. It was said that Vidauri would be aided by filibusters from the United States and this report had prejudiced many people against him.

Great excitement exists in Monterey, owing to this new complication of affairs. Vidauri had addressed the people in a grandiloquent proclamation. Five thousand men were under arms there, and it was considered that a desolating civil war was at hand in Mexico, should Comonfort attempt to execute any of his late decrees against Vidauri. The latter had, at late dates, taken possession of Saltillo. Mail communication between Mexico, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, had been stopped by official order.

There was much sickness at Matamoros, and trade was dull. The crops were very good. The Comonforts have left for Canada. The Comonfort officials were about to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 with some merchants in Tampico.

KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Oct. 9. A letter to the Democrat says, that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 1st inst., the following was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, expediency and principles alike enjoin the people to ignore the coming of members of the assembly, and whereas Congress rejected our delegate on the ground of the invalidity of the election law, another application, identical in fact and principle with the one just determined, will, doubtless, be refused; therefore—

"Resolved, That the people of Kansas, regarding the so-called election law as invalid, refuse to participate in any election held by virtue of its enactment."

A letter to the Democrat, dated Lawrence, 21st inst., says that a convention will be held at Topeka, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of forming a republican electoral ticket, with the view of ascertaining the strength of the party. If Kansas should be admitted as a State in December, the electors then chosen will ask seats in the Electoral College. The pro-slavery party, it is expected, will nominate a Fillmore and Buchanan electoral ticket.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11. The Southern mail to-day brings dates as due from all Southern cities. The Charleston papers say there were five deaths from yellow fever last Monday.

New York, Oct. 6. During the past forty-eight hours there have been two deaths from yellow fever at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and two new cases of fever. There have been no new cases in Brooklyn proper.

OCTOBER 7. Two new cases of fever are reported to-day at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

OCTOBER 8. Three new cases of fever are reported to-day at Fort Hamilton, including one at the Military Hospital.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE. New York, Oct. 8. Barque Panchoita was seized this afternoon off Sandy Hook, by Capt. Faunce, of the revenue cutter Washington, and taken to New York. As the Washington neared the Panchoita, the supercargo of the latter threw her papers overboard, but they were recovered, and disclosed full evidence of the illegality of her voyage. She was brought to this city and anchored off New York.

New York, Oct. 9. Among the parties arrested on board the alleged slave Panchoita, seized yesterday, was Mr. De Canha, who was recently tried for being concerned in the brig Wabash affair, and who had been convicted of New York and the "Indiantown Club," both of St. John. Our correspondent says the "Union Club," although it has been the best oarsmen in the United States, is considered only third rate rowers, while the Indiantown Club have worn the belt for three years, and thinks they are still able to wear it. The race is to take place on the 3d of November—distance seven miles—purse \$800 a side. "Any amount of money" is offered

Steamboat Line from
WATERVILLE, AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, S.A.B.

WATERVILLE, AUGUSTA, NEWBELL, GARDNER, RICHMOND, AND BATH TO BOSTON:
SWIFTEST AND BEST ROUTE!
 Splendid and Comfortable Seaming Summer
GOVERNOR
 CAPTAIN JAMES COLLINS.
WILL sail every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock—
 From Hallowell at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock. N. H.
 BOSTON—From Hallowell and Gardner, \$3 00;
 1 75; Bath, 35 cts. Fare from Hallowell to Lowell, 15 cts.
 Light draught STEAMER CLINTON, Capt. Geo. Jones, regular trier between Waterville and New Brunswick, N. B., every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock from Boston, \$2 75; to Lowell, \$2 50.
 Passengers and cargo are cautioned not to come on deck or in the hold.
 Broken at the lowest rate.
 —John O. Pace, Nathl. & J. Benj. Shaw, Gardner, Richmond, John & George Brown, Nathl. George & Co.
 May 1, 1886.

FOR PORTLAND.
FAST AND FAVORITE STEAMER
T. F. N E G O R.
 RICHARD DONOVAN, Master.
 Will leave Augusta for Portland (with freight notice) on Wednesday, June 16, at 10 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock, Halliday at 10 and
Hawthorne at 11 A. M. to
and H. B. and, arriving in Portland in season to
the Boston Boats, giving passengers two hours'
time, will leave Portland for Augusta and intermediate
points, on Wednesday & Saturdays, at 7
P. M.

FARES.

St. City, Halliwell and Gardiner to Portland,	\$1	00
Portland and Bath to Portland,	75	
Portland and Halliwell to Bath,	75	
St. City to Bath,	75	
Bath to Portland,	75	
Flight taken at Reduced Rates.		
April 28th, 1856.	19	

STEAMBOAT NOTICE
ASTA AND BATH DAILY LINE.

THE STEAMER TEAZER,
Capt. H. Buck, Master,
will commence her regular
trips for the season, from Aus-
tuga to Bath, on MONDAY
and run every 4th (Sundays excepted), as follows:
Leave Augusta on MONDAY, 1st
7, 12 & 19 A. M. Halliwell 2nd, 4th and Gardiner at 3
P. M. Leave Augusta 7th, 9th, Bath, for Augusta and
intermediate points on hands on 4th P. M.
Augusta and Halliwell to Bath, 50 cents.
Gardiner to Bath, 25 " "
Richmond to Bath, 25 " "
Bath as reduced rates. 37

April 19, 1856.

SACO NURSERIES.

PLANTERS AND DEALERS.

"The undersigned has a large and assorted
lot of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, &c., of unusually fine growth, in
great quantity, for sale at the lowest
prices. Also, a large lot of the finest
and newest best-put of which are

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FLOUR & CORN.

BRLS. Superior G-neese Flour;
do do. Extra do do.
do do. Double Extra do do.;
100 lbs. Superfine Ohio
do do. Extra do do.
do do. Double Extra & Louis do-;
6000 bush. Fine Nisant Corn
of Sub. Brazil, new landing, and for sale by
ALNO A. BITTNER,
Sept. 18, 1886. 61

Jest Received from England.
DOZ J Martin & Co's Mill and Paper FILES;
100 doz. Masterly's ink, do. do.
do do. W & B Barclay's
and for sale very low by
R. S. BROOKER,
Sept. 19, 1886. 62

LIES FUMANTER, for burning in the sick cham-
ber as the apothecary store of J. S. MANLEY
at 35
MARTIN'S HAIR RESTORER, and Zephonias
by 35 J. S. MANLEY.

Free Time.
CASENS NEW LINE, this day received and for sale
very low, at wholesale or retail,
Oct. 18, 1886. 63 **ALNO A. BITTNER.**

5000 Plum Trees.
GUTHRIE, Green Grass Prices. Imperial, Wash-
ington Golden Gate, Golden Gate, Early, Blue, (new and
the best) California, Red, Purple, and others, all
from 6 to 12 feet high
GEO. W. WILSON,
Madison, Mass.

EDWIN K. HARLOW
Wishes to come to this city every MONDAY
and TUESDAY to take his place in Music on the Piano

an and Method; also in Thorough Bass. Terms,
only four lessons. Apply at the Bookstore of
Oct., 1856. 3m42 STANWOOD & STURGIS.

GE.—A large assortment of Manila and Hemp,
is either by the coil, or cut, by
JOHN McARTHUR.

